

LARGEST ON EARTH!
An instructive Table of Comparative Daily Circulation of the Leading Newspapers of the World.

New York Journal.....	1,213,751
Paris Petit Journal.....	1,000,000
London Daily Mail.....	535,000
London Daily Telegraph.....	250,000
London Standard.....	250,000
London Chronicle.....	200,000
London Daily News.....	200,000
London Times.....	40,000

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

WEATHER.
The local Weather Bureau's prediction for New York City and vicinity is as follows: Fair, and gradually cooler, northerly winds.
For New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Connecticut: Fair, decidedly cooler, northerly winds, becoming northerly.
The highest temperature yesterday was 84 degrees at 2 p. m.
The lowest temperature yesterday was 68 degrees at 1 a. m.

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M'KINLEY STANDS BY HIS TERMS.

Hears of Spain's Desire for Peace. The President Consults Woodford.

Spain, Says McKinley, Blocks Peace in Order to Secure Porto Rico.

Washington, July 20.—General Stewart L. Woodford, American Minister to Spain, was at the White House today, and there is no doubt that the President summoned him here to discuss the report that the Madrid Council had unanimously decided to ask for peace. The United States, through the President, still stands on these propositions:

- The removal of Spanish rule from Cuba.
- The cession of Porto Rico to the United States.
- An American coaling station in the Canaries.
- Occupation of the Philippines and final disposition of the same by the United States.
- The settlement of certain claims for indemnity.

General Woodford arrived in Washington this morning. He called first on Secretary of State Day, and the Secretary and the Minister (on enforced vacation) went together to the White House and had an hour's conference with the President. The diplomat was summoned from his Long Island home to give the Administration his opinion touching the probability of a change in the rulership of the Spanish nation. Crises are threatened daily and President McKinley when he makes a peace treaty wishes to know if possible whether the Spanish party thereto will be in a position to make it good.

Woodford May State Our Terms.
General Woodford's presence is timely, for another reason. It has been pointed out from time to time that the French and Austrian legations buy themselves almost daily seeking to learn what terms will be given to Spain if she sues for peace. Both M. Cambon and Mr. Hengelmüller von Heugener lack authority to represent Spain directly. Their attitude is more that of interested friends, and until they appear equipped with credentials to ask and receive terms there is no one to communicate with them officially. General Woodford furnishes the necessary medium.

His mission now in abeyance gives an official color to his words without binding the Administration. The tidings he can give to the quasi representatives of Spain differ in novelties from those unofficially promulgated last week, and which are stated above.

Nothing came to-day from Madrid to the State or other Governmental departments. The news that the Madrid Council had unanimously agreed to seek peace, which the Spanish censor permitted to be sent, was, of course, discussed. It was generally believed, for it seems to be everybody's opinion here, that even the dullest Spanish politician or statesman must see that their case is hopeless.

London, July 20.—The censored dispatch sent out from Madrid last night stating that the Cabinet had unanimously decided to seek peace is regarded as Spain's way of telling the United States that she had enough. It is credited here, but neither the officials of the Spanish Embassy, those of the British Foreign Office nor United States Ambassador Hay have any news tending to confirm the report.

Dispatches received here from Madrid late this afternoon made no mention of such a determination upon the part of the Spanish Ministry.

The Paris Temps said to-day: "Dispatches which we have received late this afternoon lead us to believe semi-official communications have been exchanged between Spain and the United States, with the view of sounding the United States on the terms of peace."

A dispatch from Washington received at the United States Embassy here, but not from an American source, says the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is active in the negotiations.

It is also known that several of the powers are urging Spain to ask for peace, the main reason being fear that Commodore Watson's appearance will lead to complications.

The British Carlists are most active, and are in hourly expectation of momentous news. The leader of the organization here says: "We are quite ready for active operations. Moreover, there is no doubt the authorities at Madrid are aware that a Carlist rising is imminent and that it will be successful."

Special Cable to the Journal.
(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)
Madrid, via Biarritz, July 20.—The Government is in financial straits. The Bank of Spain is placing obstacles in the way of further advances of money, and is so unpatriotic as to demand security. It has already lent 8,000,000 pesetas. Blanco has been making drafts for nearly a million dollars a week for the administrative expenses in Cuba.

The Government's financial resources are nearly at an end.

Special Cable to the Journal.
(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)
Madrid, July 20.—(Censored Dispatch)—It is believed that President McKinley is responsible for the hitch in peace negotiations. The United States is determined to get a foothold in Porto Rico, and so lay claim to that island before considering peace. The Government does not believe Watson is coming. His ships are needed for the Porto Rico attack.

By Associated Press.
Madrid, July 20.—An official dispatch from Captain-General Blanco announces that the greatest enthusiasm prevails there, and that the feeling in favor of resisting the "Yankees" is universal. It further asserts that the commander of the volunteer forces at a conference under the presidency of General Armas, Military Governor of Havana, resolved to "exhaust their resources and die rather than surrender."

WILSON'S MEN ARE ON THE SEA.
Two Regiments of the General's Command Sail from Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., July 20.—With bands playing and 30,000 persons cheering, the First expedition to follow General Miles to Porto Rico left here at 7 o'clock this evening.

The expedition is under command of Major-General J. H. Wilson, and when complete will consist of the Second and Third Wisconsin, the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments and two companies of the Sixth Illinois. The first two regiments are on the transports Grand Duchesse and No. 30, respectively, and they are at sea. No. 21 carrying the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, and the Illinois men is in the stream and will sail early to-morrow morning.

Each of the ships carries a large quantity of supplies and in No. 21 there are 1,000 head of mules and the wagon train of General Wilson's division. These men, together with those of the Sixth Illinois and Sixth Massachusetts, which sailed from here last week for Santiago, constitute the First Brigade of the First Division of the First Army Corps.

GARCIA KILLED SAYS A REPORT.
Dispatch Comes from Kingston and Is Discredited in Washington.

Washington, July 20.—Nothing can be learned here concerning the report published in New York to-day that General Garcia, the Cuban leader in Santiago Province, had been shot. In the report, which came by cable from Kingston, Jamaica, it was stated that Cubans who had arrived there brought news of the death of General Garcia. The dispatch further said that they made a mystery of his death, saying that it must not be known in Cuba at this time for reasons of state. They declined to give any of the particulars of the killing of the Cuban general.

MORE NINTH MEN TO QUIT.
Other Officers Will Resign. Greene Hasn't Named Successors.

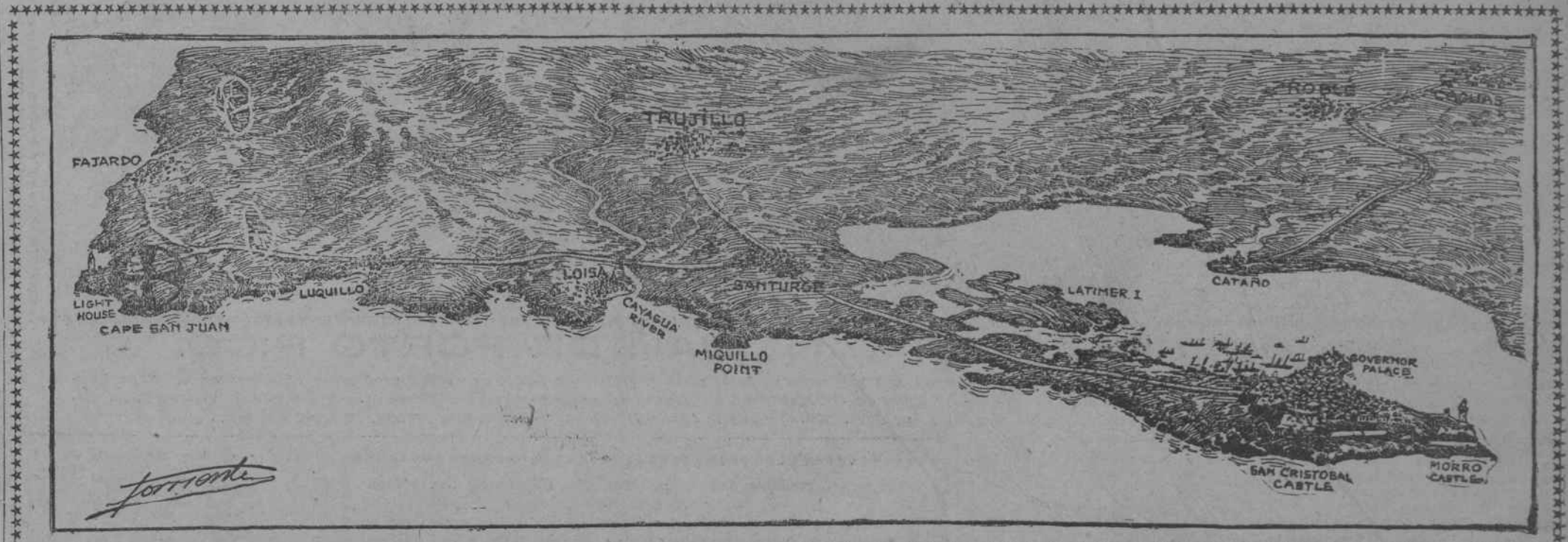
Chattanooga, Tenn., July 20.—The trouble in the Ninth New York Regiment continues. Former Major Lovgren left for New York to-day, and other officers whose resignations have been accepted, will go to-morrow.

Captain Walton has not been relieved from duty, though his resignation was accepted several days ago. Captain Walton says he will "tell a few things" about the Ninth when he is relieved. This officer, like others, was asked to resign, and had no choice in the matter.

Several officers will tender their resignations to-morrow.

Colonel Green has not announced the new officers, but it is said he will bring several from New York. The officers who have voluntarily resigned will re-enter the service with other regiments.

SAMPSON ORDERED TO CONVOY MILES TO PORTO RICO; LANDING OF OUR TROOPS TO BE MADE AT CAPE SAN JUAN.



WHERE OUR ARMY WILL LAND ON PORTO RICO AND THE PROBABLE ROUTE TO SAN JUAN.
Cape San Juan, the exact point of landing, is on the eastern coast of the island, and is about thirty miles distant from the city of that name. From the Cape to Santurce the country is mountainous. The Sierra de Loquillo range, in which the peak of El Tungue, 3,900 feet, is the highest point on the island, is on the direct line of march. From the Cape to Loisa, about twelve miles distant, the road is but little better than a mule path. From Santurce, into San Juan the road is in good condition and is used as a suburban drive by the residents. Our troops will not encounter many obstacles until near San Juan.

AUGUST! NOT LIKELY TO FIGHT.
Manila May Be Ours Without a Struggle.

DONS FEAR OUR GUNS. The People Will Probably Haul Down Spain's Flag.

Vancouver, B. C., July 20.—According to advices brought by the Empress of India from Hong Kong, the chief news of the moment is that Manila is ready to surrender. Not that the Archbishop and Captain-General are going to voluntarily capitulate before they are compelled to do so, but that the backbone of resistance is unquestionably broken and upon a real show of force and intention to bombard the town, if the officials do not give in, the Spaniards will haul down the Spanish flag. Intimations to this effect are received from many sources.

The correspondent of the Hong Kong Press, writing under date of June 23, says the chief subject of discussion in Manila, in Cavite and the American fleet, is the presence there of so many German men-of-war.

"I have just interviewed a leading Englishman here on the subject," he says. "He unhesitatingly informed me that all foreigners in Manila, as well as Spaniards, regard it as a remarkable demonstration. 'If an Englishman,' my informant continued, 'with all the German interests in Manila, and my relations with the Germans are as good as broken, and I am positive that the German cruiser would be fully able to protect them to every extent they require.'"

The German fleet at Manila, not counting supply vessels, includes the Cormoran, Kaiser, Kaiserin Augusta, Irene and Princess Wilhelm, and their men-of-war, that of any other fleet here. The British fleet includes the Immortalite, Bonaventure and Rattler.

Did Diederichs Threaten?
Among the Empress of India's passengers was Captain D. Diederichs, who commanded the revenue cutter McCulloch during the battle of Manila. Captain Hodgson is on his way to San Francisco.

According to Hong Kong papers, Admiral Diederichs of the German fleet at Manila, is credited with the statement that he will prevent Admiral Dewey from bombarding Manila or any port.

It is reported at Hong Kong that a Spanish regiment near Manila met a force led by Aguinaldo, and the Spanish captain charged Aguinaldo to mortal combat before the battle began. The offer was accepted and the duel resulted in the fatal wounding of the Spanish officer.

The Spanish Government at Manila is reported to have a small garrison and is ready for a hurried flight. The colony is making preparations to resist attack by organizing volunteer forces. The Governor's difficulties are increased by a threatened rebellion.

August! Getting Cheerful.
Madrid, July 20.—Senor Sagasta and General Correa, Minister of War, declare that the latest news from the Philippines is of the most favorable character. Captain-General Armas sends an official dispatch asserting, under date of July 13, that while the blockade is becoming very strict, the enemy has lost heavily in several recent engagements, "by which the morale of the American force has been weakened and the Spaniards have been greatly encouraged."

Captain-General August! concludes as follows: "Modestly and without exaggeration, it is contrary to my character, I have described with loyal candor the situation which I am concerning all my efforts for my country and my king."

Hong Kong, July 20.—The German first-class cruiser Cormoran has returned to Manila, and the British first-class gunboat Plover goes there to-morrow.

CROKER QUILTS ENGLISH RACES.
Disgusted with Unfairness, He Ships Home His Horses.

HEAVILY HANDICAPPED. Friends Say He Has No Winning Show Under British Rules.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)
London, July 20.—Richard Croker has finally become disgusted with English racing. He is shipping the best of his horses back to America by the Wilson line steamer to-morrow, and it is more than likely that his horses that are left will not compete in the races for which they are entered.

The fact is that Croker has been outrageously treated on the English turf. His horses have been handicapped beyond any chance of winning ever since his stable was first established here. But he has never made a complaint. He is considered by all the English racing men one of the best losers that has ever raced on an English track. Even now he will not admit that he has not had a fair chance, though his friends are outspoken in their denunciation of his treatment by the handicappers.

Croker has found it absolutely useless to keep on racing with such animals as American and Rhoda B, and he has been compelled to send them to the stud. If any one of his colts won in a maiden engagement it was sure to be handicapped out of reason in the next race for which it was entered.

It is a part of English conduct in every branch of sport. They are the fairest people in the world when they are winning, and the most unscrupulous in the world when standing a chance to lose.

AWFUL VOYAGE OF SENECA.
No Bandages, No Surgical Instruments, Only Two Doctors on the Seneca.

After a six days' voyage of wretchedness and hardship, almost one hundred wounded and sick soldiers, and half a hundred passengers arrived in New York harbor yesterday on the steamer Seneca. The steamer left Siboney on July 14.

It was in no way fitted up as a hospital ship. There were but two doctors on board, and there would have been no nurse had not Miss Jeannette Jennings, of the Red Cross Society, volunteered to accompany the boat. There were no surgical instruments.

"Nothing but pocket knives," as Miss Jennings tersely expressed it. There were few antiseptics, few medicines and few delicacies. And even the water supply failed.

The water, held in old tanks, grew quickly so bad that it made the well sick and some of the sick delirious. Within twenty-four hours after the boat left port the last of the little supply of ice vanished, and this added intensely to the misery of the suffering men. There were no bandages, except as the women tore them from their own clothing.

The engineers distilled each day a supply of water for the wounded, but the passengers had still to drink the stale water of the tanks. And so insufficient was the supply, even with these arrangements, that it was frequently found necessary to bathe the wounds of the men with salt water.

The voyage, especially to the seriously wounded men, was one of horror, and when the Seneca reached New York, those on board were a sombre, gloomy lot of men, whose spirits had been quenched by suffering.

The boat itself looked gloomy, with its upper works of dirty white, its hull of dirty black, streaked with splashes of rust. Near the bottom ran a great band of dirty red, and beneath that was a band of dull green, where the weedy growth of the tropical sea had clung.

The Seneca was never intended for a troop or hospital ship. It was a ship of the Ward line, made into an auxiliary cruiser. It had been a freight boat with scanty accommodations for passengers. The placing aboard of about 150 persons would have been a fearful overcrowding for a hot weather voyage, even if none had been sick or wounded. Many men slept on boards, without blankets.

When the Seneca prepared for its voyage to New York it was not expected that there would be any wounded on board, and there was a rush of citizens of Santiago and Siboney and correspondents to secure passage. After these arrangements had been made Captain Decker was told that he must make room for about one hundred wounded men in addition. Part were sent aboard from field hospitals on shore, and part were transferred from the cruiser Yale, on which it was at first understood they were to be sent North.

Two Doctors, 100 Patients.
Dr. Hicks and Dr. Bird were the only surgeons on the boat, and those on board unite in saying that they worked with heroic energy in the face of insuperable difficulties.

Miss Jeannette Jennings, who had just arrived at Siboney with the Red Cross expedition, learned of the needs of the boat, and at once volunteered to return to it as nurse. Before it sailed she succeeded in securing a few supplies from the steamer State of Texas. On the voyage the passengers helped to the utmost of their ability, and to these strenuous efforts of doctors and volunteer nurses, and the fact that most of the wounded were suffering from comparatively slight wounds, is due the fact that not a death occurred. But many of the wounds were greatly aggravated, and the suffering of all was intense.

When, on Monday afternoon, the steamer reached Norfolk, the men looked eagerly for relief, but the authorities there learned of suspected yellow fever on board, and neither at Norfolk nor Old Point Comfort was a landing permitted. The Seneca obtained permission to stay long enough to get fresh water and a supply of necessities, and on Tuesday morning again started on its way to New York.

When the Seneca arrived at 10:30 yesterday morning she dropped anchor off Quarantine and was at once boarded by Health Officer Doty and his assistants. Dr. Doty made a close inspection and decided that six cases were of a sufficiently suspicious character to require their isolation as yellow fever suspects. These six were:

- JOHN ENNIS, Company K, Sixth Massachusetts.
- F. RICHMOND, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, New Jersey Volunteers.
- EDWARD PALEY, photographer.
- JAMES NOVAC, Company G, Eighth Infantry.
- MORGAN WASHBURN, civilian.
- HENRY WIEVER, Company D, Twenty-second Infantry.

On a second and closer inspection he added eight more to the list and ordered that all be taken to the Quarantine Station on Swinburne Island.

Dr. Doty gave strict orders that no visitor be allowed on board the Seneca. On returning to shore he said:

"None of the cases is well marked, and they are probably not yellow fever. But I shall take no chances. I cannot decide without investigation, as I come to these cases exactly as if there had been no previous diagnosis, as the doctors on the Seneca had neither thermometers, test tubes, nor any other of the appliances necessary to make the diagnosis. Each case will be closely watched, and not till there is no doubt of the cases being yellow fever will the patients be discharged. All the others on board, and their clothing, will be thoroughly fumigated, and will be isolated at Bellevue and Hoffman's Island and till the question is determined, I may be able to release the quarantine on the ship at once. In twenty-four hours, or may not for four or five days."

The inspection of the boat by the Health Officer and his assistants revealed an almost unbelievably bad condition. Bunks were built of rough boards, between decks, and looked like cattle pens. The passage ways were described as being too filthy to walk through.

The Quarantine tug Wadsworth, with its big disinfecting plant, was run alongside the Seneca after the fourteen men had been removed to Swinburne Island, and the work of disinfecting the men and clothing on the ship at once began. The men who were able to walk were sent aboard the Wadsworth, and all their clothing was put through one series of steam disinfecting.

Alger Expected the General to Leave Last Night.
MILES COMPLAINED. Begged Washington to Provide at Once a Naval Escort.

THREATENED TO DEBARK. Dared Not Keep His Men on Transports If Longer Delayed.

WASHINGTON, JULY 20.—"Admiral Sampson has been ordered to convoy General Miles to Porto Rico."

"General Miles should leave Cuba this evening for his destination."

These were the final statements made by Secretary Alger this afternoon at the close of department hours, in relation to the movements of the Porto Rican expedition.

The landing is to be made at Cape San Juan, at the eastern end of the island, about thirty miles from the city of San Juan de Porto Rico. For a distance of eighteen miles from that city to the Cape there is a good carriage road.

The Secretary of War was confident on Monday night that General Miles had sailed for Porto Rico with 3,100 troops. Last night he was certain that General Miles had sailed. A telegram from the War Department was sent to General Miles at 5 o'clock this evening, which indicates he had not sailed at that hour, although there is every reason to believe he is under way by this time.

The general sent a long dispatch this afternoon to Washington, declaring that the Porto Rican expedition should be hurried. He described the men on the transports as "exceedingly restless. He said their quarters were uncomfortable, and while confined to the ship they are in danger, if contagious disease should break out."

Complained of the Navy.
He said the horses were dying by the dozen from the effect of the voyage and the failure to land them. He threatened to place the men and the animals on shore if there was promise of much further delay.

General Miles complained that the delay in moving was caused by the failure of the navy to furnish convoys, and he requested that the Navy Department be asked to issue orders at once to Admiral Sampson to provide the naval vessels necessary for the protection of the troop ships intended for Porto Rico. General Miles intimated his disapproval of the attitude of the naval authorities at Santiago, on the ground that their policy of delay is inimical to the plans of the army.

At a recent positive instructions were sent to Admiral Sampson to place vessels under his command at the service of General Miles, who has been ready to start for two days. The transports and the naval vessels are within rifle shot of each other, off Siboney.

Sampson Ordered to Attack.
Admiral Sampson was ordered to-day to move on San Juan. The instructions were that he should take the ships which have been detached for a convoy for the troops of General Miles. Admiral Sampson is expected to begin operations against the forts there on Saturday. The attack, so far as can be ascertained to-day, is to be commenced by the New York, Brooklyn and Iowa. It is probable that the monitors Amphitrite and Miantonomah will assist.

Assuming that General Miles and the 3,100 troops with him left to-night, he can-